

CO₂balance 2024
Camenzind + Co. AG
27.06.2025

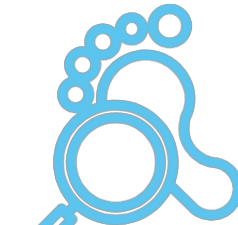


Facts on the CO₂ balance

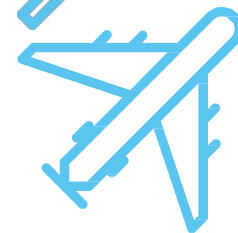
The emissions of Camenzind + Co. AG in 2024
totalled **1,461** t CO₍₂₎ e,
this corresponds to each:



the annual CO₂ storage of
116,843 mature trees



the amount of CO₍₂₎ that **108**
Swiss people cause per year



the CO₂ emissions of **162**
flights around the world

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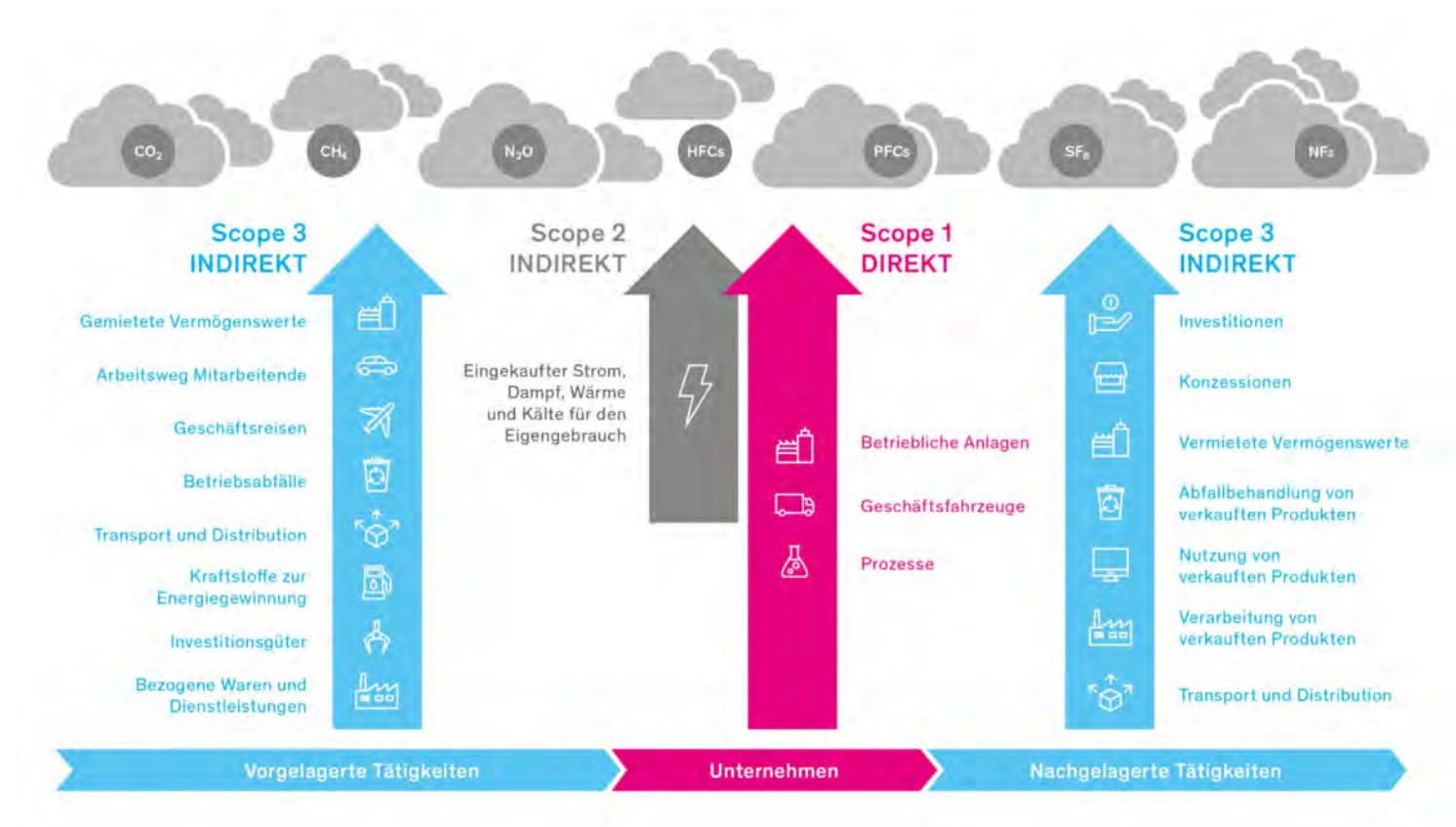
- 1. Methodology**
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Methodology & boundary

The CO₂ balance is based on the internationally recognised standard "The GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" and includes the climate-relevant greenhouse gases that fall under the "operational control" of the company. The data basis for the calculations comes from myclimate Release 1.0 Minimum Boundary (based on ecoinvent 3.6, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.10) and the IPCC 2021 assessment method (GWP 100a).

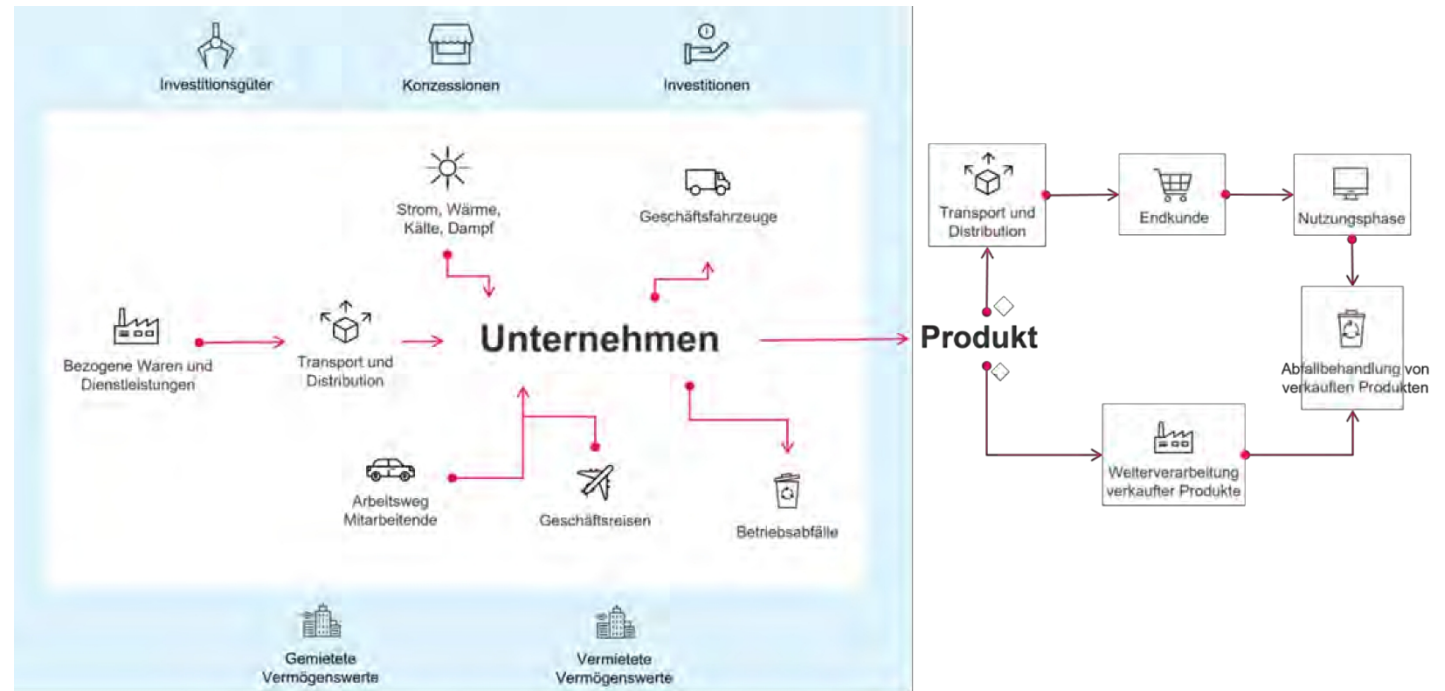
The sources of greenhouse gas emissions according to the scopes model of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol



Source: own representation

Scopes

The sources of greenhouse gas emissions according to the generic scopes model of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol



Source: own illustration

Functional
categories



Methodology & system boundary

The following scopes and categories were taken into account for the CO₂ balance:

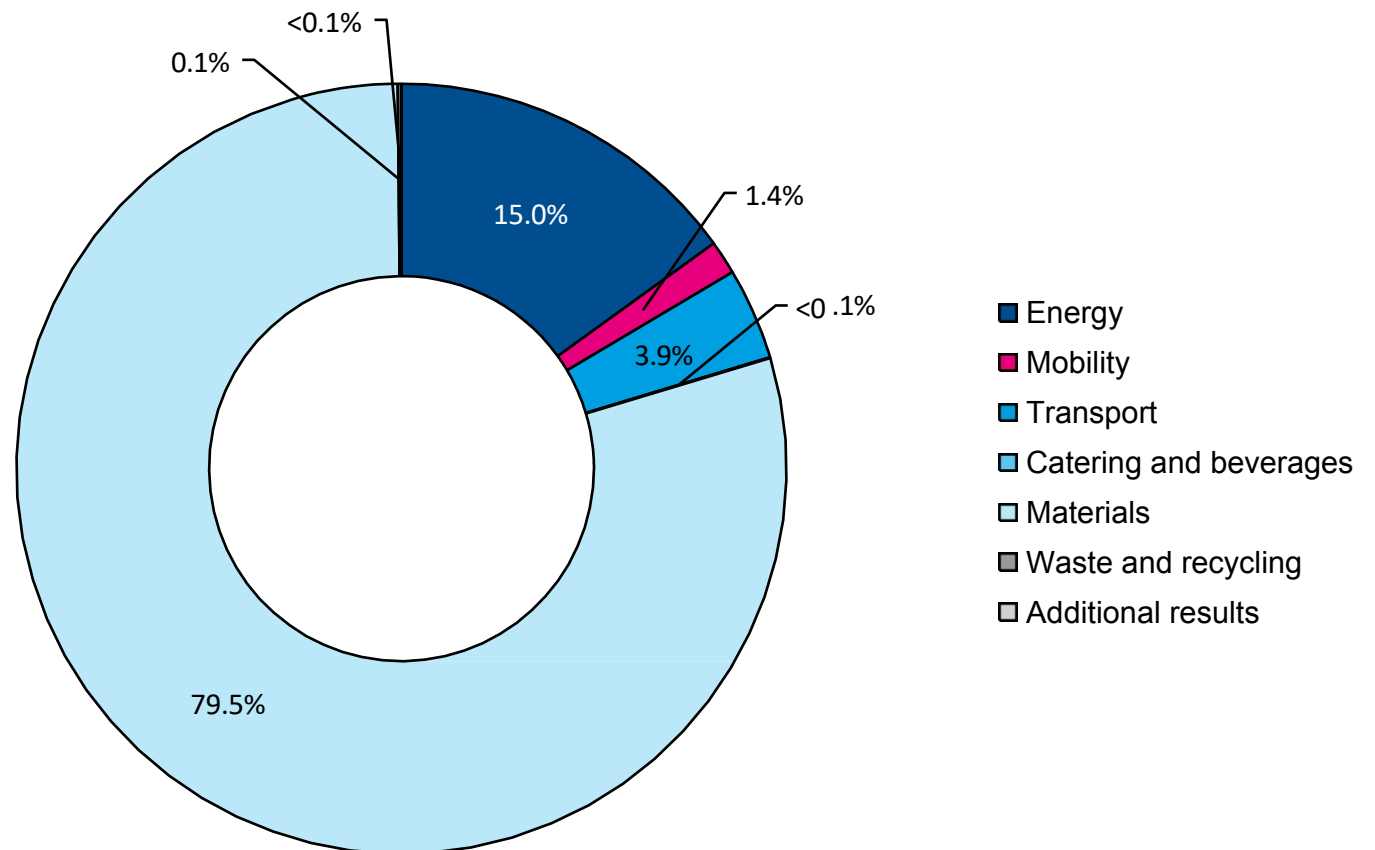
Scopes	Functional category
Energy category	
2 & 3.3	Electricity
3.1	Digital working
1 & 3.3	Heating and cooling
3.10	Further processing of sold products
Mobility	
3.7	Commuter traffic
3.6	Business traffic
Transport	
1 & 3.3	Fuel consumption of company vehicles
3.4 & 3.9	Third-party transport
Catering and beverages	
3.1	Beverages
Materials	
3.1	Tap water
3.1	Products and raw materials
3.1	Packaging material
3.1	Office supplies
3.1	Hygiene articles
3.2	Capital goods
Waste and recycling	
3.5	Waste in MSWI
3.5	Recycling waste
3.5	Waste water
3.12	Waste disposal
Additional results	
3.11	Use phase of products sold
3.13	Property, plant and equipment leased out

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Greenhouse gas emissions divided into categories

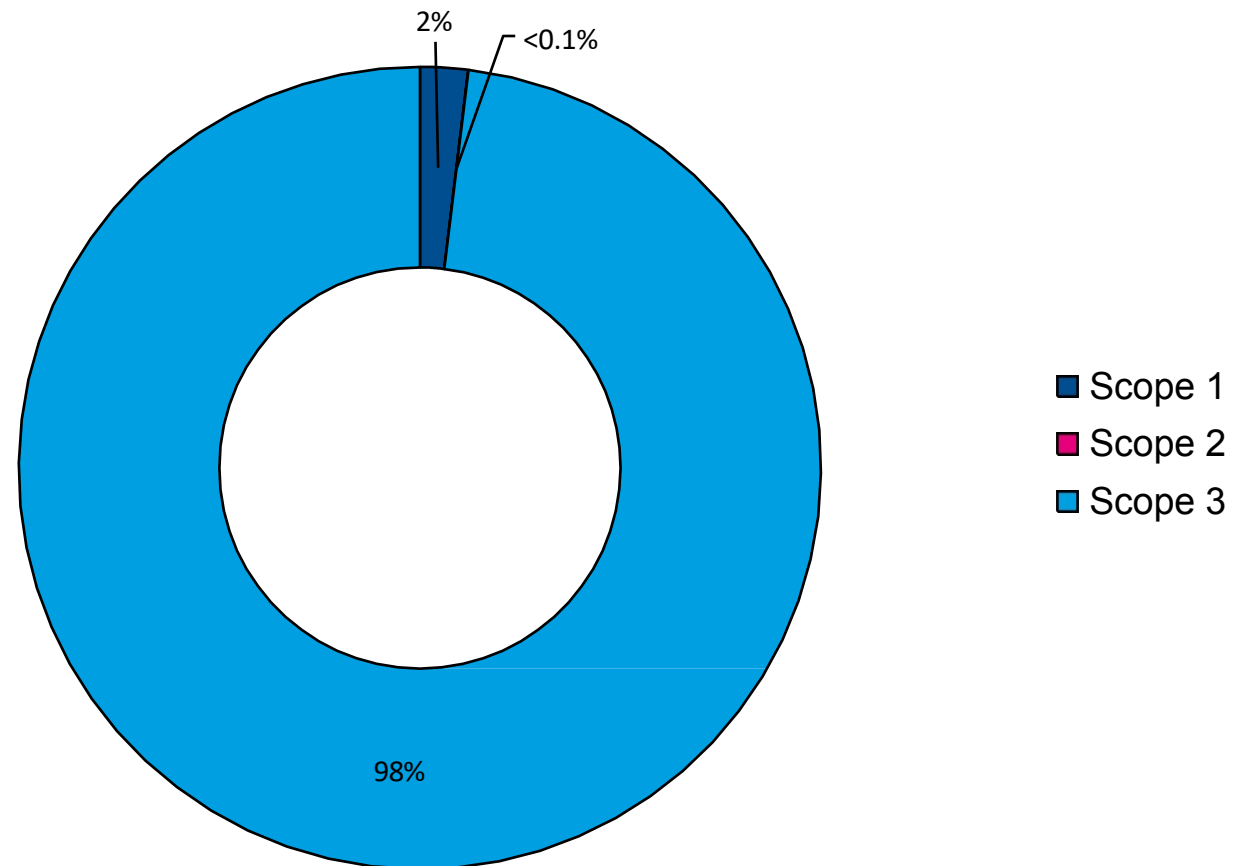
**Total emissions
1,460.5 t CO₂e**



Categories

Greenhouse gas emissions divided into the three scopes according to the GHG Protocol

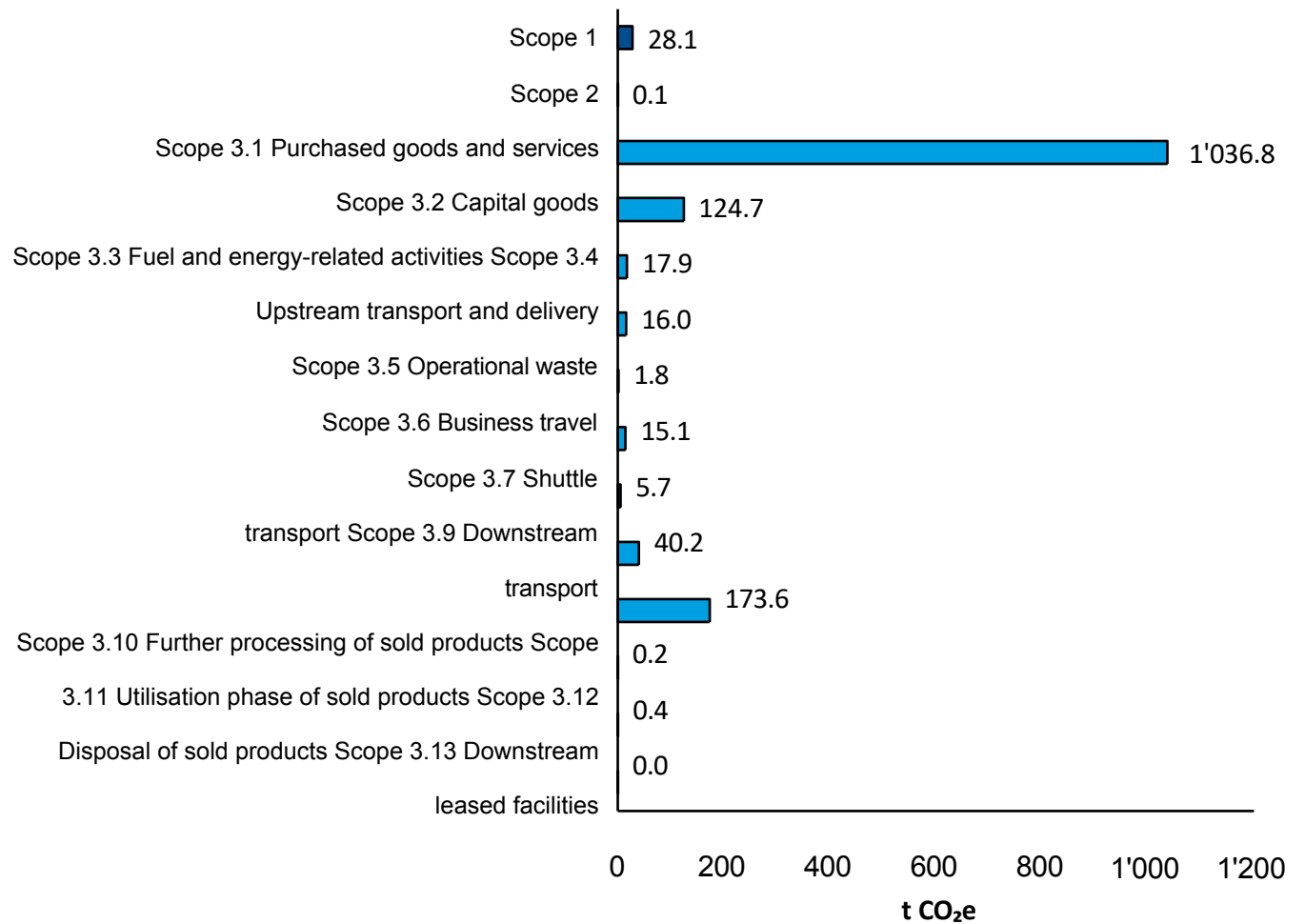
**Total emissions
1,460.5 tonnes
of CO₂e**



Scopes

Greenhouse gas emissions broken down into the scopes and subsopes in accordance with the GHG Protocol

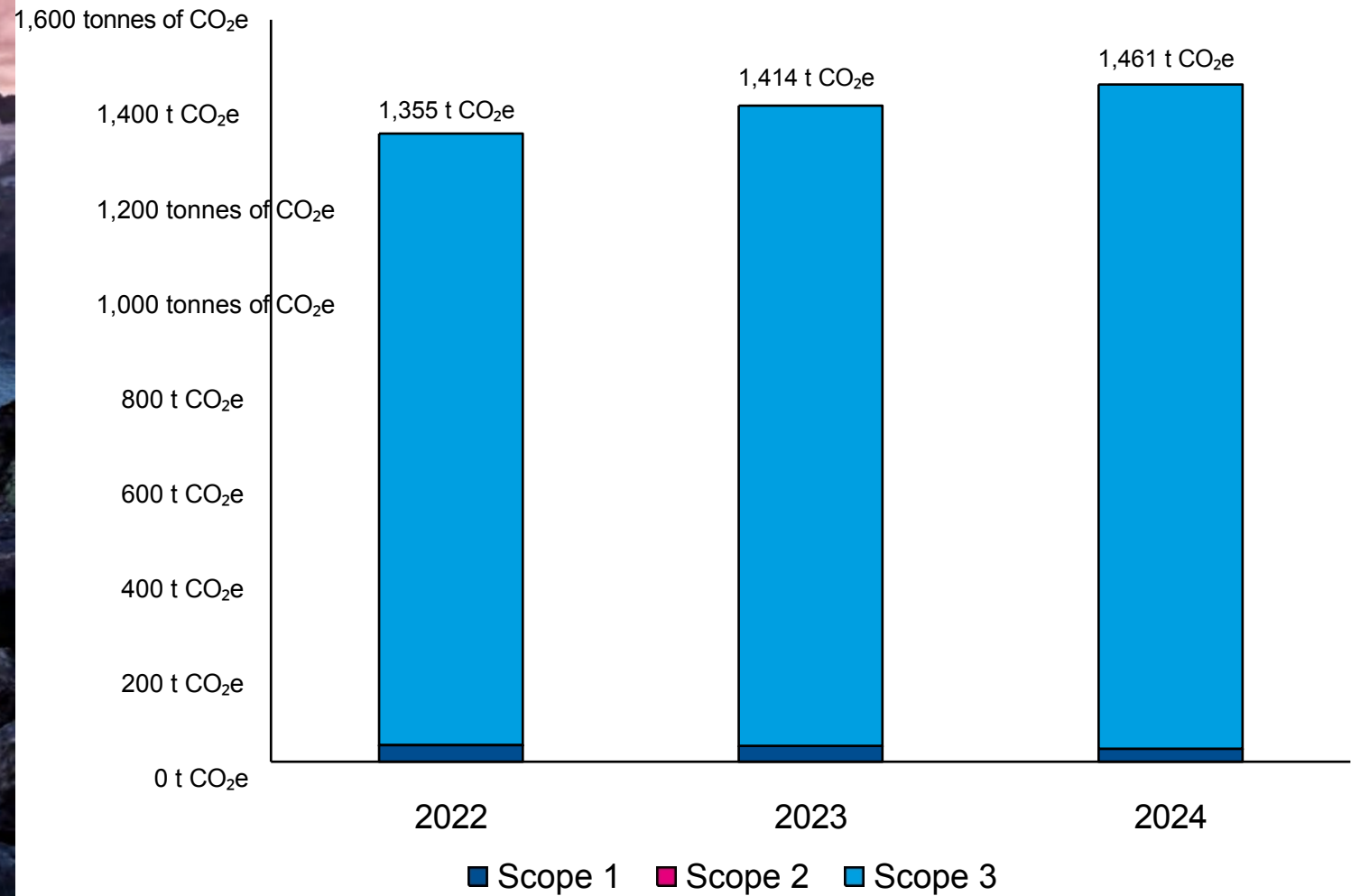
**Total emissions
1,460.5 tonnes
of CO₂e**



Subscopes

Change in greenhouse gas emissions over time

Compared to the previous year, the greenhouse gas balance increased by 3%.



Previous
years



Change in greenhouse gas emissions over time

Scope 1

- Slight decrease: -19% (from 34.6 tCO₂e to 28.1 tCO₂e)
- Main reasons: Less heating oil consumption and insulation measures for the doors

Scope 2

- Slight increase: +3% (from 0.126 tCO₂e to 0.130 tCO₂e)
- Main reasons: more electricity consumption and adjustment of electricity mix according to EWS electricity labelling

Scope 3

- Slight increase: +4% (from 1,379.7 tCO₂e to 1,432.3 tCO₂e)
- Main reasons: more material purchases (Scope 3.1); new surge tank building (Scope 3.2); longer distance for deliveries (Scope 3.4); air travel (Scope 3.6)



Key figures

Greenhouse gas emissions in comparison

per employee:

74,139 kg CO₂e

per textile material purchased (in kg):

57.7 kg CO₂e

per turnover (in CHF):

0.5 kg CO₂e

Overview of

Your emissions

[t CO_{2e}]

Energy	219.8
Electricity	9.2
Digital work	0.1
Heating and cooling	36.9
Further processing of sold products	173.6
Mobility	20.8
Commuter traffic	5.7
Business traffic	15.1
Transport	56.3
Fuel consumption company-owned vehicles	0.1
Third-party transport	56.2
Catering and beverages	0.6
Beverages	0.6
Material costs	1'160.7
Tap water	0.1
Products and raw materials	1'017.7
Packaging material	17.0
Office supplies	0.2
Hygiene articles	1.1
Capital goods	124.7
Waste and recycling	2.2
Waste in MSWI	1.4
Recycling waste	0.2
Waste water	0.2
Waste disposal	0.4
Additional results	0.2
Use phase of products sold	0.2
Property, plant and equipment leased out	0.0
Total assets	1'460.5
Emissions with climate protection contribution	0.0

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CO₂balance

Definition A CO₂balance sheet is used to systematically record and analyse greenhouse gas emissions for a specific system, for example for products, services or companies as a whole. If other environmental impacts are analysed in addition to the global warming potential, this is referred to as a life cycle assessment.

Basis The carbon footprint provides information about the current state of a system. It thus forms the basis for further steps in effective climate protection, such as the development, implementation and continuous review of efficiency and reduction measures.



Corporate carbon footprint

Period In the CO₂ balance of companies and organisations, the corporate carbon footprint (CCF), all relevant greenhouse gas emissions are considered within a reference period, usually one year.

Categorisation The sources of greenhouse gas emissions can be classified either according to functional categories (including energy consumption, vehicle fleet, transport, business transactions, materials) or according to the scopes model of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.



Methodology

Accounting method The methodological approach is based on internationally recognised standards (ISO 14064, GHG Protocol, CDP, GRI) and covers all climate-relevant greenhouse gases.

Greenhouse gases The best-known greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO_2), which is produced, for example, when fossil fuels are burnt. In addition to CO_2 , many processes also emit other greenhouse gases, such as methane (CH_4) or nitrous oxide (N_2O). The effect of these gases can be expressed with an equivalent amount of CO_2 as "kilograms of CO_2 equivalents", or " kg_{CO_2} ". These values are added together to calculate the climate impact.



Methodology

Emission factors The data basis for the calculations of the CO₂ balance comes from ecoinvent 3.6, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.10 as well as the IPCC 2021 assessment method. The greenhouse gas potential is considered over a time horizon of 100 years (GWP 100a). myclimate regularly updates its emission factors. The latest emission factors are used in this report, which means that the results of previous years may differ from those of earlier reports.

Uncertainty The exact carbon footprint figures given in the results section are generally subject to uncertainties. These result from the modelling of data gaps, the selection of suitable emission factors and the underlying models of these factors.

However, the uncertainty of the results was not quantified in this study.



Scopes

Scope 1 Directly generated emissions in own plants

Scope 2 Indirect emissions from purchased energy, for example electricity and district heating

Scope 3 Upstream and downstream indirect emissions, for example from business trips and purchased materials



Shapin
g the
future

Effective climate protection The calculation of a corporate carbon footprint (CCF) is a key building block in corporate climate protection. It serves as the basis for continuous CO₂ management and for reporting greenhouse gas indicators for sustainability reports (e.g. according to GRI or CDP).

Basis A corporate carbon footprint is also needed to develop a CO₂ target with a reduction path for the sustainability strategy, as required by the [Science Based Targets initiative \(SBTi\)](#), for example.



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